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So soon after the election even a Democrat should not indulge in talk about the campaign of 1904. Give us a rest for a few months.

The plurality of President McKinley in Wisconsin is 100,000, nevertheless the week before the election the Bryan national committee had the State on its doubtful list.

By the way, what has become of James Creelman, who elected Mr. Bryan so largely and so frequently in the New York Journal? Did he go out in the darkness of the night of Nov. 6, never to reappear?

The New Orleans Times-Democrat says that print paper can be made of the hulls of cotton seed at one-half the cost of wood pulp. Experience may cut down this difference, but that white paper can be made of such material is a most important discovery.

For those unfortunate "bears" on the Chicago exchange who are under obligation to furnish a young man named Phillips tens of thousands of bushels of November corn for about 30 cents when the price is close to 50, Thanksgiving can afford no pleasant anticipation.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat shows that in the county of St. Louis the vote of 1896 and that of 1900 are relatively the same, while in the city of St. Louis, under the Nesbit law, similar to the Goebel law, the Republicans lost 10,000 votes, which the Globe-Democrat fairly assumes were stolen.

In the State of Arkansas Mr. Bryan received 29,000 less votes this year and McKinley 7,000 more than in 1896—a Bryan loss of 36,000, which is equivalent to a loss of over 100,000 in Indiana. This result, like the voting in other Southern States, goes to prove how little interest the South took in Mr. Bryan's candidacy.

There are few people in this part of Indiana in favor of the ship-subsidy bill, and it is doubtful if it is different elsewhere in the central West. One objection to the Senate bill is that it is not broad enough, since its beneficiaries are confined to a half dozen shipbuilding and owning companies on the Atlantic coast, and to ships sailing from Atlantic ports.

It has been given out that quite a number of prominent Democrats in this State will go to the Bryan banquet soon to be given in Lincoln. If some of the distinguished gentlemen named attend it will be because they regard it as a farewell to Mr. Bryan as leader. One of those named as intending to go declared a few days ago that the Democratic party "had got rid of Bryan and his heresies."

If any part of the gabble about Councilman Higgins and his friends is true, they are finding fault with Judge Alford for wanting the trial. It may be said that if the friends of the condemned man are finding fault, the public generally is commending the judge for his businesslike methods in directing the trial and in keeping the jury together until the verdict was rendered.

There is no justice in the proposition of the promoters of the Indianapolis Southern Railroad to give the city its stock for a subsidy taken from taxpayers. The subsidy would be a loan forced from taxpayers—a taking of their property by the votes—largely of those who are not taxed. This being the case, the stock should be given to the taxpayers personally from whom the money will likely be taken against their protest.

It is reported that a woman's temperance organization in the northern part of the State has devised a plan for checking the liquor traffic by heavily fining those who sell anything but absolutely pure liquors. It is probable that if such a plan could be put into operation it would create something of a stir in the saloon business. These women, however, make a mistake in asking Congress to enforce their scheme by law, because the regulation of the purity of liquors or of other articles sold under State regulation is exclusively a function of the State.

It is most sincerely hoped that the report that the representatives of the powers in China have agreed upon the terms of a preliminary treaty with that government is true, and that it now awaits the action of the governments interested. Such action is important because the Chinese had good reason to believe that the jealousies and differences of opinion on the part of the powers would prevent any concert of action that would bring them to terms. Concert of action by the powers is essential.

## FROM THE PHILIPPINES

AN INTELLIGENT LETTER GIVING AN IDEA OF CONDITIONS.

Sergt. Foster C. Shirley Tells of Many Skirmishes—The Backbone of the Insurrection.

Foster C. Shirley, sergeant of Company A, Forty-fourth Infantry, and son of J. A. Shirley, a real-estate and insurance man at 142 North Pennsylvania street, in a letter to his father from Hillings, Philippine Islands, says:

"Apropos of the Philippine question, I am reminded of a Louisiana darkey who prevailed upon to drag a dormant alligator out of the sand, and then the alligator, upon being grabbed by one leg, planted his tail with such force against the negro's cranium as to unfold before his vision all the stars of heaven, whereupon, after recovering from a temporary condition of mental aberration, the darkey exclaimed, 'Golly boss, that 'gatah may be dead all right now, but she's up ah bo'n he de mostest libblest corpse what eber I seed.' So with the insurrection here.

"Upon arriving in the Philippines, ten months ago, I found the natives in a state of the most intense animosity toward us, and of Company A, Forty-fourth Volunteer Infantry, were quite prepared to incur in all statements to the effect that the insurrection was a thing of the past. All over the beautiful island plantations were under cultivation, sugar mills in operation, commerce in general flourishing, and every one of the hospitable people presenting a happy, prosperous appearance. A civil government had been established, the natives chose their own officials, seemingly with a clear understanding of American institutions and ideas, and the election differing from the one in the United States only in the absence of bribery and intimidation. They are not yet sufficiently civilized for these corollaries of American politics. I will state here that I have seen only one drunken native during my ten months in the islands—and he was given to the natives as a specimen of a native 'veto,' which they consume in large quantities without serious effects, will, as I have seen, have a most deleterious effect on a man to throw stones at his own grandmother."

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"Upon arriving in the Philippines, ten months ago, I found the natives in a state of the most intense animosity toward us, and of Company A, Forty-fourth Volunteer Infantry, were quite prepared to incur in all statements to the effect that the insurrection was a thing of the past. All over the beautiful island plantations were under cultivation, sugar mills in operation, commerce in general flourishing, and every one of the hospitable people presenting a happy, prosperous appearance. A civil government had been established, the natives chose their own officials, seemingly with a clear understanding of American institutions and ideas, and the election differing from the one in the United States only in the absence of bribery and intimidation. They are not yet sufficiently civilized for these corollaries of American politics. I will state here that I have seen only one drunken native during my ten months in the islands—and he was given to the natives as a specimen of a native 'veto,' which they consume in large quantities without serious effects, will, as I have seen, have a most deleterious effect on a man to throw stones at his own grandmother."

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"Soldiers on Negros was like a summer outing with the exception of the bandits against the Ladrones, who are simply native outlaws preying alike on whites and natives, and it was not until we reached Tacloban, Leyte, early in April that we realized the true condition of affairs. Negros is the only island in the Philippines where the natives are not friendly to the Americans. We found Leyte almost entirely in the hands of the insurgents, a strong force of well-armed men under General Moxica (Molique) occupying an almost invulnerable position at La Pasce, near the coast, and holding the grand army of the island, whom they regard second only to Aguinaldo, is in power, the islands will be lost to the Americans. The natives are unable to appreciate the fact that we are working to their ultimate best interest, and that we are not to be feared. We acquired these islands from Spain, whose title to them was the same as our title to the thirteen original States in a perfectly straightforward manner, and legally and morally; and every instinct of self-interest, of honor and of justice demands that we retain them, even if it is to be done by force. The people are not at present struggling to free themselves from a half-civilized savage, who, although not entirely nomadic, live only on war upon and against the natives, and a few other towns, the only exceptions, were dominated by greedy friars, Oriental traders and intemperate Americans. The people left to themselves are denied all present chance or future hope. They would be content to live in peace and prosperity, but they are denied this by the selfishness of the few who are in power. The election of President McKinley will be a step in this direction."

ARMY AND NAVY Y. M. C. A.

Secretary John M. Phipps Sends from China for Aid.

A communication has just been received from John M. Phipps, secretary for the army and navy Y. M. C. A. in China, who is representing the international committee in the Orient, asking for aid in the way of literature, which has been placed in the hands of the local Soldiers' Aid Society, of which Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks is president. The letter, while mailed in China, was dated at New York, and will be in Manila. The letter says:

"My work is to establish rooms for social instruction, harness gamblers, and to engage and religious services, conducting the latter personally. I also render assistance